RIKOVSKI, I. I.
N. A. PUSHIN, Bull soc chim Belgrade, 13, 38-44(1948)

Vitamin C content of some indigenous fruits. IV. L. Rikovski and R. Besarić (Univ. Belgrade). *Bull. soc. chim. Belgrade* 13, 211-18(1948)(English summary); cf. C.A. 42, 3096e.—Eggplant, hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), carob, boxthorn (*Lycium vulgare*), and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), were analyzed. Vitamin C content in mg. per 100 g. fruit pulp was: 7.8, 8.4, 8.5, 33, 20, 5.5, 5.6, 6.8, resp. V. *Ibid.* 14, 129-32(1949). —Ripe berries, buds and leaves of mistletoe (*Viscum album* L.) were analyzed. The vitamin C content in mg. per 100 g. of berries was 750, buds 26, and leaves 75.

S. Edmund Berger

PIKOVSKI, I. I.
N. A. PUSHIN, ZhOKh, 18, 1573-9(1948)

RIKOVSKI, I.

Smiljanic, M.; Rikovski, I.; Pusin, N.

"Refractive Index of Some Organic Compounds at Various Temperatures and Its Temperature Coefficient." II p. 271 (GLASNIK,

Vol. 18, No. 5, 1953, Beograd.).

Pusin, N.

Rikovski, I.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

RIKOVSKI, I.: DORDEVIC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Agriculture -- Plant and Animal Industry

The effect of storage on the content of ascorbic acid in the picked vegetables. p. 72, Arhiv Za Poljoprivredne Nauke, Vol. 5, no. 9, 1952.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 2, no. 4 April 1953.
UNCLASSIFIED.

RIKOVSKI, I.; DORDEVIC, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Agriculture — Plant & Animal Industry

The effect of storage on the content of ascorbic acid in picked vegetables. p. 72. Arhiv Za Poljoprivredne Nauke, Vol. 5, no. 9. 1952.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 4, April 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21344

Author : Rikovski, Ilija; Dzhanich, Milonir
Inst : University of Belgrade.
Title : The Method for Determining the Content of Dry Matter in Vegetable Agricultural Products. I.

Orig Pub : Zb. radova Pol'oprivrednog fak. Un-t Beograd, 1956, 4, No 2, 71-92

Abstract : A method was verified for determining the content of dry matter in vegetable products: vegetable leaves, roots, potatoes, apples. A batch of the substance tested (1.2-1.8 g) was mixed with substances which facilitate

Card : 1/3

H-787

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21344

drying [ethanol, methanol, acetone, pyridine, anhydrous Na-sulfate (I)] and dried in an hourglass at 20° in a vaccum-exsiccator over H_2SO_4. It was shown that for vegetable leaves (lettuce and spinach), good results are obtained with ethanol, methanol, acetone, I, and pyridine; duration of drying was 24 hours, accuracy of determinination plus or minus 0.1 percent. For roots (carrots) good results were obtained with ethanol, methanol, acetone, and I. Duration of drying was 24 hours, accuracy of determination, 0.04-0.12 percent. For potatoes, good results are obtained with ethanol and I, a duration of

Card : 2/3

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21344

drying of 40 hours, and accuracy of determination from 0.14 to 0.12 percent. For apples, good results are obtained with I, a duration of drying of 36-40 hours, and accuracy of determination 0.02-0.2 percent.
-- From the author's summary.

Card : 3/3

4-125

RI[illegible], Lilja

Rikovski, Ilija. Praktikum iz kvalitativne analize za studente Poljoprivredno i Sumarskog fakulteta; skripta. Beograd, Naucna knjiga, 1950 [illegible] p. (Exercises in qualitative chemical analysis for students of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. Bibl.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, L.C. Vol. 2, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

[illegible], I.; RIKOVSKI, I.

Analysis of [illegible] door system. Lek. pregled. [illegible].

1. Psychiatricka klinika v Ljubljani.

L 34709-66
ACC NR: AP6025224 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/004/0255/0257

AUTHOR: Widermannova, L. (Sternberk); Rikovsky, S. (Sternberk)

ORG: Psychiatric Hospital, Sternberk (Psychiatricka lecebna)

TITLE: Analysis of escapes of patients from mental hospital correlated with the system of open doors

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no. 4, 1965, 255-257

TOPIC TAGS: psychiatry, psychotherapy

ABSTRACT: In 1961, before the open door system was introduced 12 patients escaped; 7 men, 5 women. Eight of them were from departments where in 1962 the open door system was introduced. The number of escapes was 16 in 1962, and 18 in 1963. The number of women in these figures was 5,5 and 4 respectively. Sternberk Hospital has 291 patients in the open door system, and 409 who are constantly supervised. The number of escapes did not increase substantially and the closed system does not outweigh the advantages of the open door system for suitable patients. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

RIKOVSKY, S.; NAGLOVA, R.; ZAPLETALEK, M.

Our experiences with the use of theralene in psychiatry. Activ. nerv. sup. 5 no.2:199-200 My '63.

1. Psychiatricka lecebna, Sternberk - Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty PU, Olomouc.
(NEUROSES) (CHILD PSYCHIATRY) (TRIMEPRAZINE)

ZAPLETALEK, M.; RIKOVSKY, S.; RYCHLA, D.; STRNAD, M.; HORAK, L.; HRIBAL, R.; STEPANOVA, M.

Clinical and ambulant experiences with majeptil therapy. Activ. nerv. sup. 5 no.2:200-201 My '63.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty PU, Olomouc - Psychiatricka lecebna, Sternberk.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (NEUROSES, OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE)
(PSYCHOSES, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE) (MENTAL DISORDERS)
(THIOPROPERAZINE)

[illegible]

[illegible], A. [illegible]GLOVA and M. Z[illegible], Psychiatric Hospital [illegible], and Psychiatric Clinic of Medical Faculty Palacky University Olomouc.

"Our [illegible] with [illegible] in Psychiatry."

[illegible], [illegible], Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 199-[illegible].

[illegible] : [illegible] was used in [illegible] adult psychiatric patients, [illegible] to [illegible] mg./day for 5 days, alternating with 5 days of placebo, repeating cycle, [illegible] evaluating results. Drug improved all; in 2 patients this improvement was continued while on placebo, not in the rest. Minor side effects in all. In 18 children aged 6 to 13 and treated with [illegible] form it was less effective. Four Western and 1 Czech ref.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

[illegible]

M. [illegible], [illegible], O. [illegible], M. [illegible], L. HORAK, R. [illegible] and M. [illegible], Psychiatric Clinic of Medical Faculty of Palacky University Olomouc and Psychiatric Hospital Sternberk.

"Clinical and Outpatient Experiences with Majeptil Therapy."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 200-201.

Abstract : Thioproperazine was used in 24 psychiatric patients for 7 weeks or longer discontinuously. Excellent results in 9, all of whom could be discharged to home care, good in 6, none in 8. One died from bronchopneumonia and role of drug therein is not entirely clarified. Four Czech and 3 Western references.

1/1

L 24813-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6007661 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0030/0030

AUTHORS: Rikveyl', V. V.; Ivakin, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic regulator for lever brake transmission in railway rolling stock. Class 20, No. 178398 /announced by Riga Railcar Building Plant (Rizhskiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod)/

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: brake, railway rolling stock, [redacted], railway equipment, automatic control equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes an automatic regulator for lever brake transmission in railway rolling stock. The regulator is constructed in the form of a chamber fastened to the frame of the car. The chamber contains a threaded rod and a regulating nut. The rod is connected to the regulating mechanism via a ratchet mechanism. To protect the regulator from damage (during braking), the bracing surfaces of the regulating nut and chamber are given a spherical form. This insures free movement of the threaded rod when it changes its position (see Fig. 1).

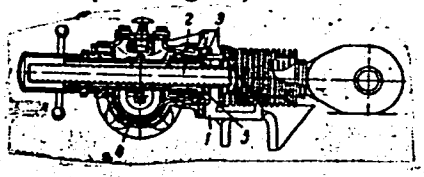

Fig. 1. 1 - chamber; 2 - threaded rod; 3 - regulating nut; 4 - regulating mechanism; 5 - bracing surface.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Aug64

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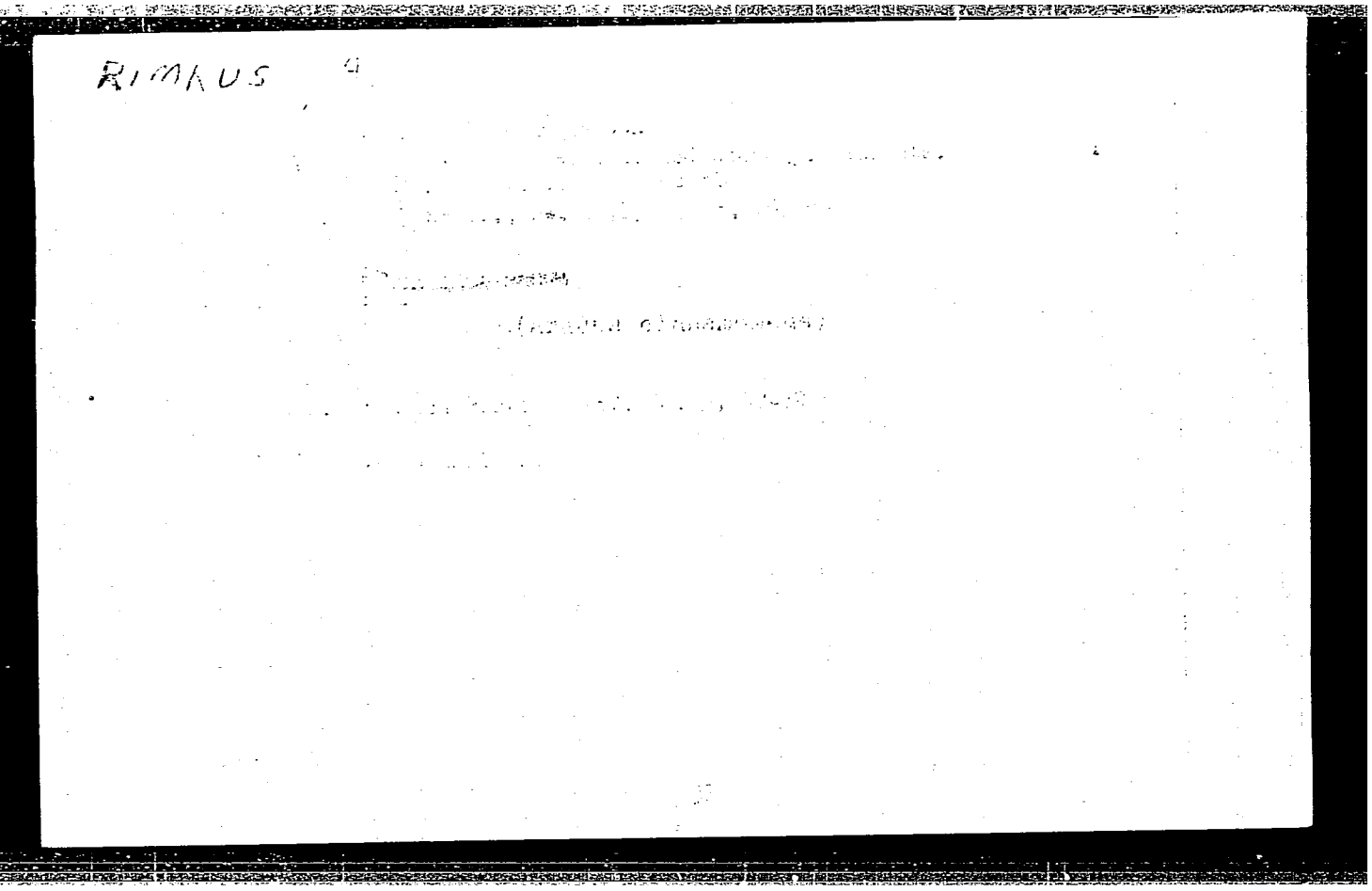
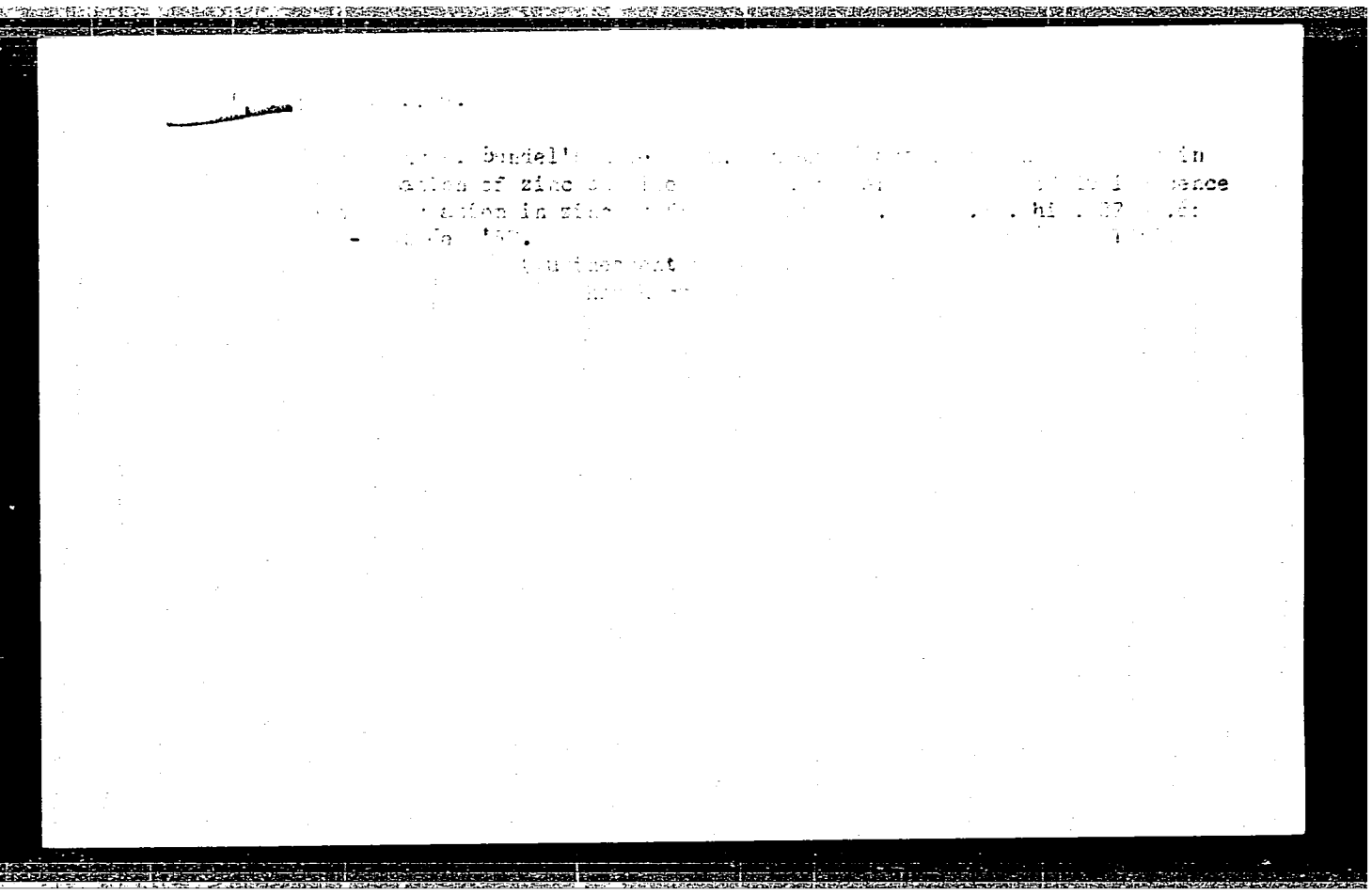
UDC: 625.2-597.8





Ril', N.

USSR •

13433* Participation of Oxygen in the Formation of Zinc Sulfide Phosphors. Uchastie kisloroda v obrazovanii tsink-sul'fidnykh lluminoforov. (Russian.) N. Ril' and G. Ortman. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 25, no. 6, June 1955, p. 1057-1065. Effect of O on the action of halogenide fusing agents, and its participation in the structure of illumination centers. Tables, diagram. 9 ref.

3080

Ril, N.

Formation of centres of luminescence in zinc sulphide luminophores. N. Ril and G. Ortman (*Zh. obsch. Khim. SSSR*, 1955, 25, 1289—1303).—Models of centres of luminescence in ZnS luminophores are deduced from published data and from experiments on the action of H_2S, HCl and O_2 on these luminophores. Centres of blue luminescence consist of a deficiency of a S'' ion (excess Zn'') situated alongside an O'' ion replacing one of the neighbouring S'' ions. The S'' ion deficiency does not alone give the blue luminescence, but if the excess ion of Zn'' is replaced by Cu'', then a Cu centre of high luminescence is formed; if yet another Cu atom is present in the centre, then a Cu centre of blue luminescence results. The presence of O does not appear to be a necessary condition for the formation of Cu (or Ag) centres, but its presence in the skeleton influences certain luminescent properties of these centres. The special effectiveness of Cl-containing agents (HCl or chloride fluxes) depends on their desulphurizing action. Highly luminescent Zn(Cu)S luminophores can also be obtained with other desulphurizing agents, e.g., H_2. Centres of luminescence are formed only in cases where desulphurization proceeds simultaneously with the process of crystal growth.

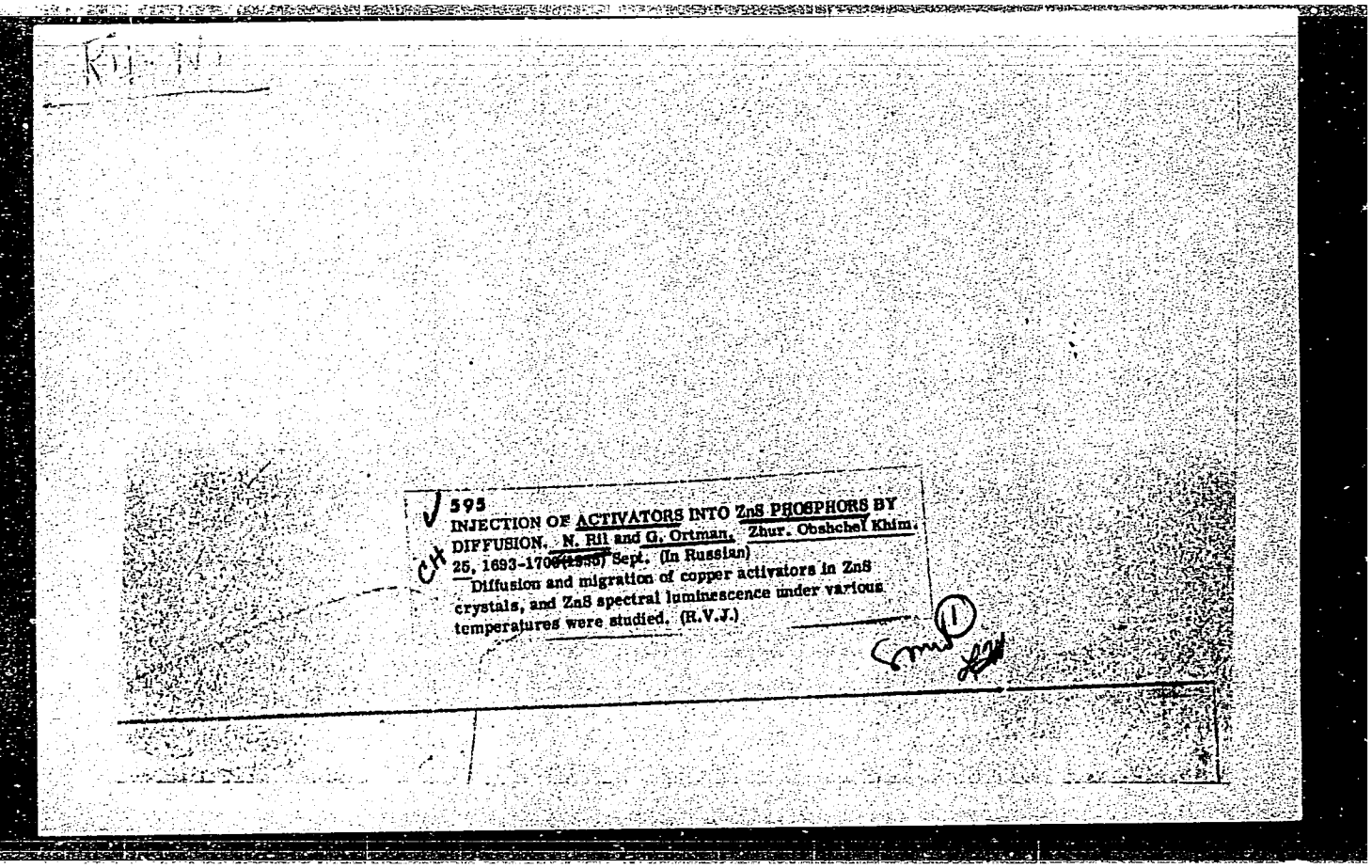
K. F. A. LINTON.

(26 references.)

(1)

RIL',N.; ORTMAN,G.

Chemistry of the formation of luminescence centers in zinc sulfide luminophors. Zhur.ob.khim.25 no.7:1289-1303 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Zinc sulfide) (Luminescence)



595
INJECTION OF ACTIVATORS INTO ZnS PHOSPHORS BY DIFFUSION. N. Ril and G. Ortman. Zhur. Obshchel Khim. 25, 1693-1706(1955) Sept. (In Russian)
Diffusion and migration of copper activators in ZnS crystals, and ZnS spectral luminescence under various temperatures were studied. (R.V.J.)

RIL', N.; ORTMAN, G.

Role of oxygen in the formation of zinc sulfide luminophors. Zhur. ob.khim.25 no.6:1057-1065 Je'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Luminescence) (Zinc sulfide)

RIL', N.

PA 46/49T88

USSR/Physics
Luminescence
Zinc Sulfides

Jun 49

"New Observations on Zinc Sulfide Luminescence," N. Ril', G. Ortman, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 4

A zinc sulfide substance prepared at 1,250° has negligible luminescence. Authors took this substance and added copper (by diffusion) in proportion of 10^{-4} grams per gram of zinc sulfide. Obtained a luminophor with intense dark blue luminescence and no postluminescence. However, if instead of 10^{-4} grams of copper 10^{-5} is added, then a luminophor with usual green luminescence and prolonged phosphorescence is obtained. No attempt is made to explain results. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov, 2 Apr 49.

FDB

46/49T88

RIL', N.

PA 54/49T103

USSR/Physics Jul 49
Luminescence
Temperature

"Temperature Dependence of the Output of Luminescence and Its Connection With Other Properties of Zinc Sulfides," N. Ril', 5 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 2

From theory and observed facts relating to ZnSAg and ZnSCu, the general principle is stated that presence of gaps in an occupied zone conditions the temperature dependence of the output of luminescence on the intensity of excitation and dependence on the light sum of phosphorescence on the nature and quantity of the activators. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov 13 May 49.

FDD

54/49T103

RIL', N.

USSR/Physics 1 Mar 1948
Luminescence
Zinc Sulfide

"Coefficient of Useful Work during Excitation of Luminescent Zinc Sulfide by Beta Rays," G. I. Born, N. Ril', K. G. Tsimmer, 3½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 7

From experiments, concluded that the coefficient of useful work of X-Ray luminescence of cadmium tung-state or platinicyanic barium is the same. While the brilliance of X-ray luminescence of ZnS is five times greater than this, its coefficient of useful work not more than 30%. However, believe that for conclusive proof of Fano's theory additional data needed. Submitted by Academician S. I. Vavilov, 16 Jan 1948.

PA47T99

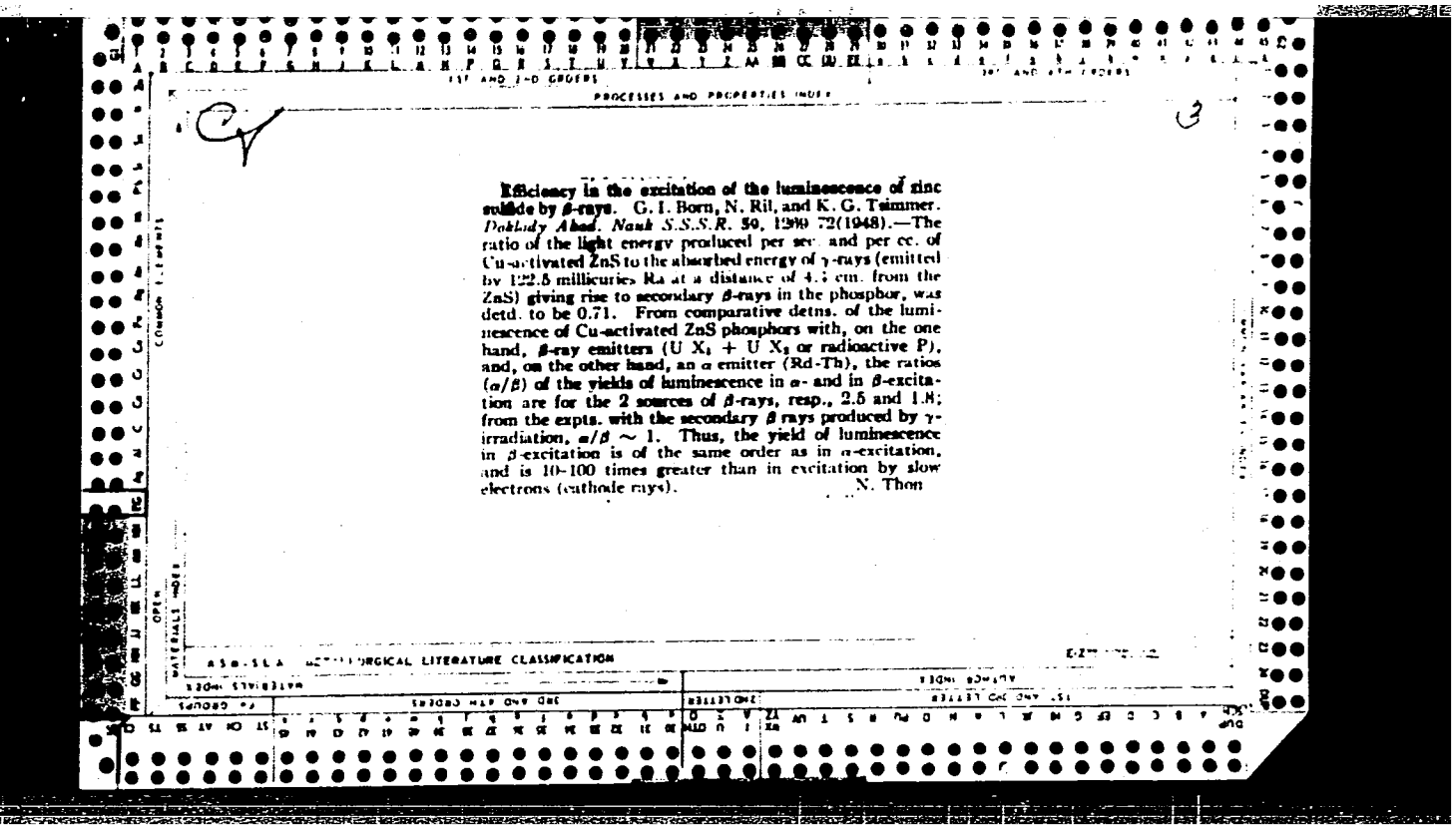
USSR/Physics Jun 49
Luminescence

"Introduction of Copper to Luminescent Zinc Sulfide," N. Ril', G. Ortman, 4½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 5

Table of experimental results shows that introduction of different quantities of copper at different temperatures and durations of heating produces different states characterized by blue or green luminescence or absence of luminescence. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov, 2 Apr 49.

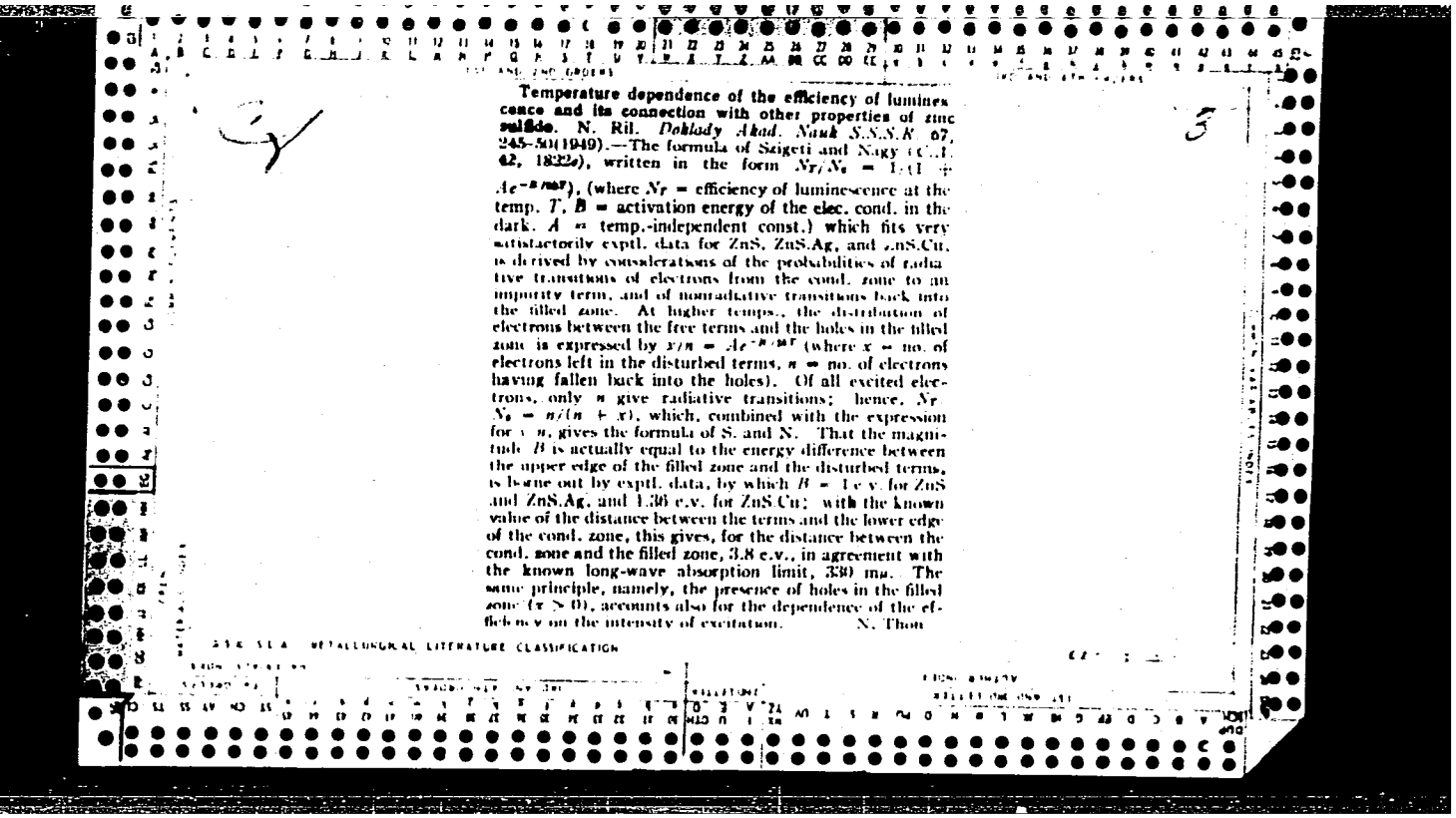
FDD 50/49T99



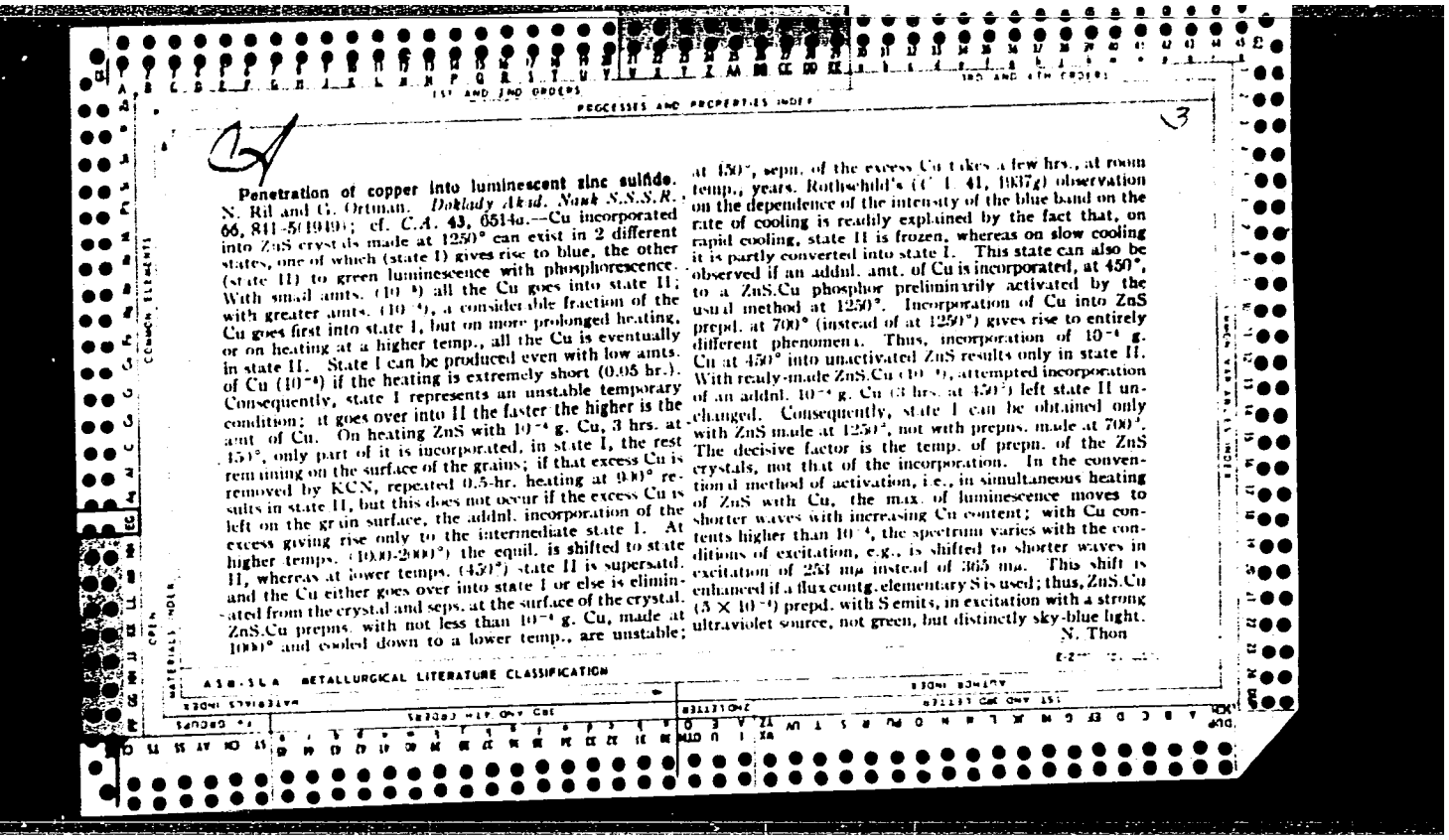
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Efficiency in the excitation of the luminescence of zinc sulfide by β-rays. G. I. Born, N. Ril, and K. G. Teimmer. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 59, 1299-72(1948).—The ratio of the light energy produced per sec. and per cc. of Cu-activated ZnS to the absorbed energy of γ-rays (emitted by 122.5 millicuries Ra at a distance of 4.5 cm. from the ZnS) giving rise to secondary β-rays in the phosphor, was detd. to be 0.71. From comparative detns. of the luminescence of Cu-activated ZnS phosphors with, on the one hand, β-ray emitters (U X_1 + U X_2 or radioactive P), and, on the other hand, an α emitter (Rd-Th), the ratios (α/β) of the yields of luminescence in α- and in β-excitation are for the 2 sources of β-rays, resp., 2.5 and 1.8; from the expts. with the secondary β rays produced by γ-irradiation, $\alpha/\beta \sim 1$. Thus, the yield of luminescence in β-excitation is of the same order as in α-excitation, and is 10-100 times greater than in excitation by slow electrons (cathode rays). N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Temperature dependence of the efficiency of luminescence and its connection with other properties of zinc sulfide. N. Ril. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 67, 245-50(1949).—The formula of Szigeti and Nagy (C.A. 42, 1822*a*), written in the form $N_T/N_0 = 1:(1 + Ae^{-B/kT})$, (where N_T = efficiency of luminescence at the temp. T, B = activation energy of the elec. cond. in the dark, A = temp.-independent const.) which fits very satisfactorily exptl. data for ZnS, ZnS.Ag, and ZnS.Cu, is derived by considerations of the probabilities of radiative transitions of electrons from the cond. zone to an impurity term, and of nonradiative transitions back into the filled zone. At higher temps., the distribution of electrons between the free terms and the holes in the filled zone is expressed by $x/n = Ae^{-B/kT}$ (where x = no. of electrons left in the disturbed terms, n = no. of electrons having fallen back into the holes). Of all excited electrons, only n give radiative transitions; hence, $N_T/N_0 = n/(n + x)$, which, combined with the expression for x/n, gives the formula of S. and N. That the magnitude B is actually equal to the energy difference between the upper edge of the filled zone and the disturbed terms, is borne out by exptl. data, by which B = 1 e.v. for ZnS and ZnS.Ag, and 1.36 e.v. for ZnS.Cu; with the known value of the distance between the terms and the lower edge of the cond. zone, this gives, for the distance between the cond. zone and the filled zone, 3.8 e.v., in agreement with the known long-wave absorption limit, 330 mμ. The same principle, namely, the presence of holes in the filled zone ($x > 0$), accounts also for the dependence of the efficiency on the intensity of excitation. N. Thon



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Penetration of copper into luminescent zinc sulfide. N. Ril and G. Ortman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 66, 811-5(1949); cf. *C.A.* **43**, 6514a.—Cu incorporated into ZnS crystals made at 1250° can exist in 2 different states, one of which (state I) gives rise to blue, the other (state II) to green luminescence with phosphorescence. With small amts. (10^{-6}) all the Cu goes into state II; with greater amts. (10^{-4}), a considerable fraction of the Cu goes first into state I, but on more prolonged heating, or on heating at a higher temp., all the Cu is eventually in state II. State I can be produced even with low amts. of Cu (10^{-6}) if the heating is extremely short (0.05 hr.). Consequently, state I represents an unstable temporary condition; it goes over into II the faster the higher is the amt. of Cu. On heating ZnS with 10^{-4} g. Cu, 3 hrs. at 450°, only part of it is incorporated, in state I, the rest remaining on the surface of the grains; if that excess Cu is removed by KCN, repeated 0.5-hr. heating at 900° results in state II, but this does not occur if the excess Cu is left on the grain surface, the addnl. incorporation of the excess giving rise only to the intermediate state I. At higher temps. (900-2000°) the equil. is shifted to state II, whereas at lower temps. (450°) state II is supersatd. and the Cu either goes over into state I or else is eliminated from the crystal and seps. at the surface of the crystal. ZnS.Cu prepns. with not less than 10^{-4} g. Cu, made at 1000° and cooled down to a lower temp., are unstable; at 150°, sepn. of the excess Cu takes a few hrs., at room temp., years. Rothschild's (*C. I.* 41, 1937g) observation on the dependence of the intensity of the blue band on the rate of cooling is readily explained by the fact that, on rapid cooling, state II is frozen, whereas on slow cooling it is partly converted into state I. This state can also be observed if an addnl. amt. of Cu is incorporated, at 450°, to a ZnS.Cu phosphor preliminarily activated by the usual method at 1250°. Incorporation of Cu into ZnS prepd. at 700° (instead of at 1250°) gives rise to entirely different phenomena. Thus, incorporation of 10^{-4} g. Cu at 450° into unactivated ZnS results only in state II. With ready-made ZnS.Cu (10^{-4}), attempted incorporation of an addnl. 10^{-4} g. Cu (3 hrs. at 450°) left state II unchanged. Consequently, state I can be obtained only with ZnS made at 1250°, not with prepns. made at 700°. The decisive factor is the temp. of prepn. of the ZnS crystals, not that of the incorporation. In the conventional method of activation, i.e., in simultaneous heating of ZnS with Cu, the max. of luminescence moves to shorter waves with increasing Cu content; with Cu contents higher than 10^{-4}, the spectrum varies with the conditions of excitation, e.g., is shifted to shorter waves in excitation of 253 mμ instead of 365 mμ. This shift is enhanced if a flux contg. elementary S is used; thus, ZnS.Cu (5×10^{-4}) prepd. with S emits, in excitation with a strong ultraviolet source, not green, but distinctly sky-blue light.

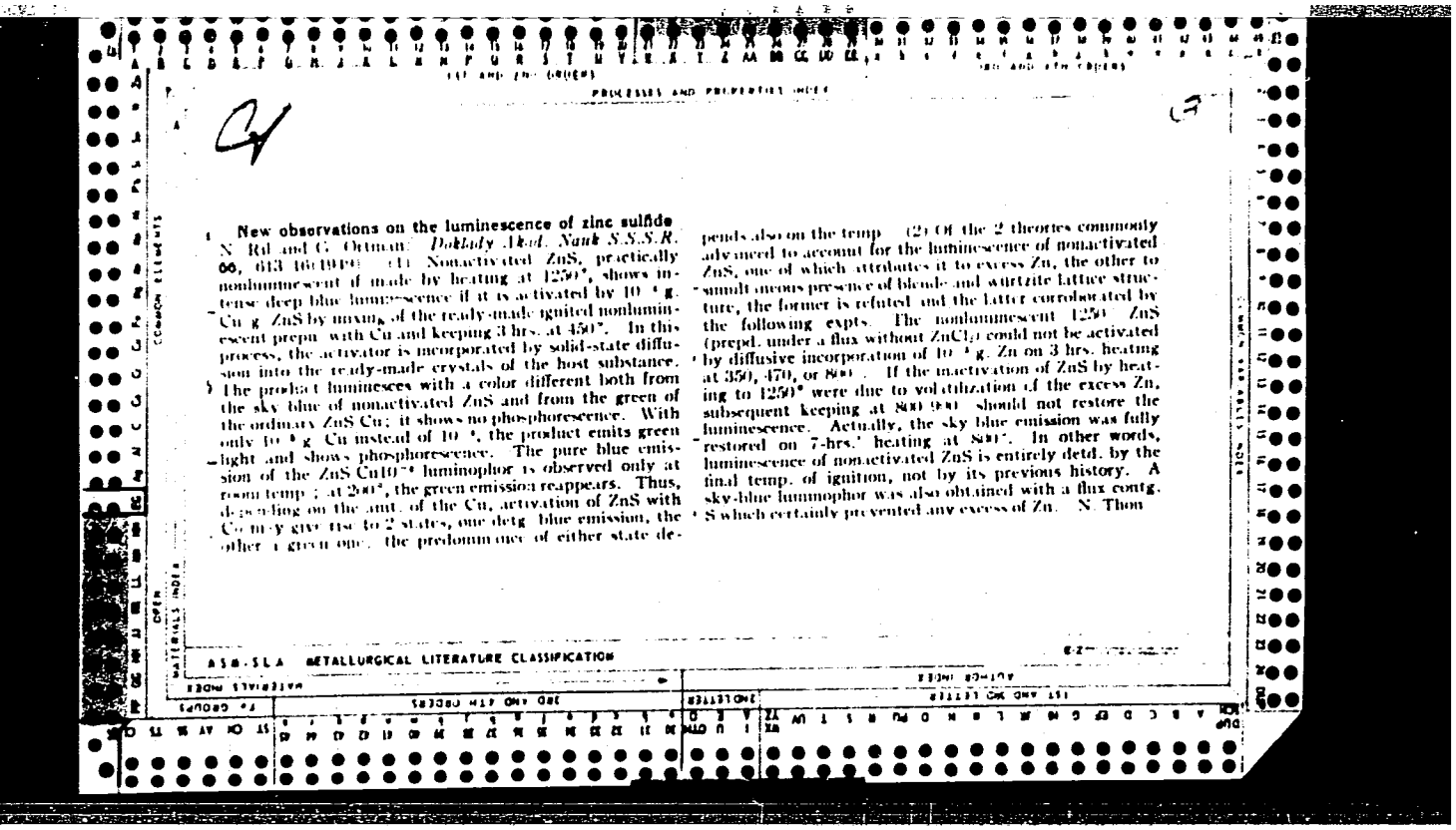
N. Thon

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RIL', . .

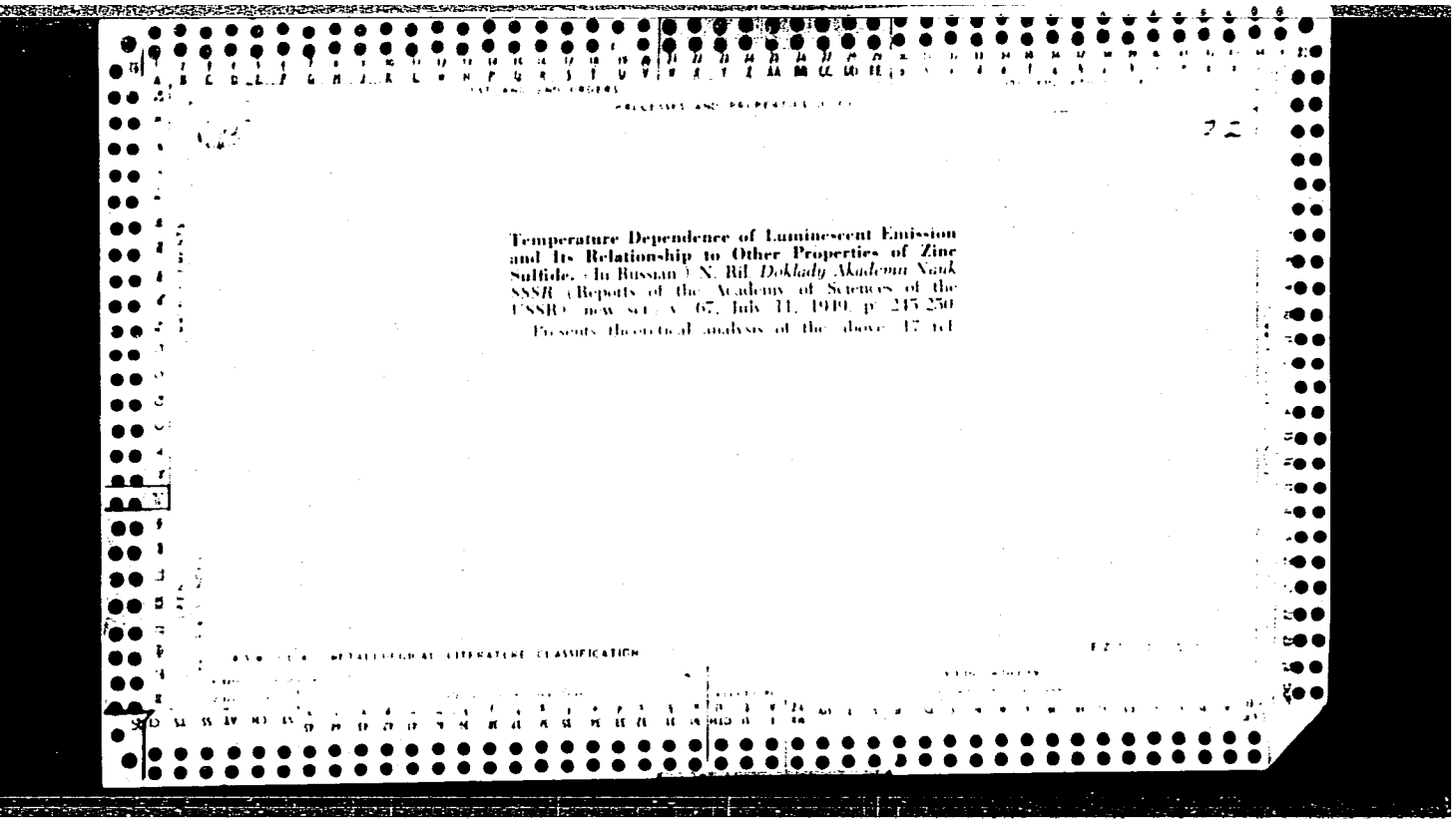
RIL', [illegible] "The [illegible] Sur-
[illegible]," Doklady AN [illegible] SSSR, [illegible], Vol LXVI, No. 5, 1949, p. 941-
[illegible], Bibliog: [illegible]

SO: [illegible]-5240, 17, Dec. 5[illegible], (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).



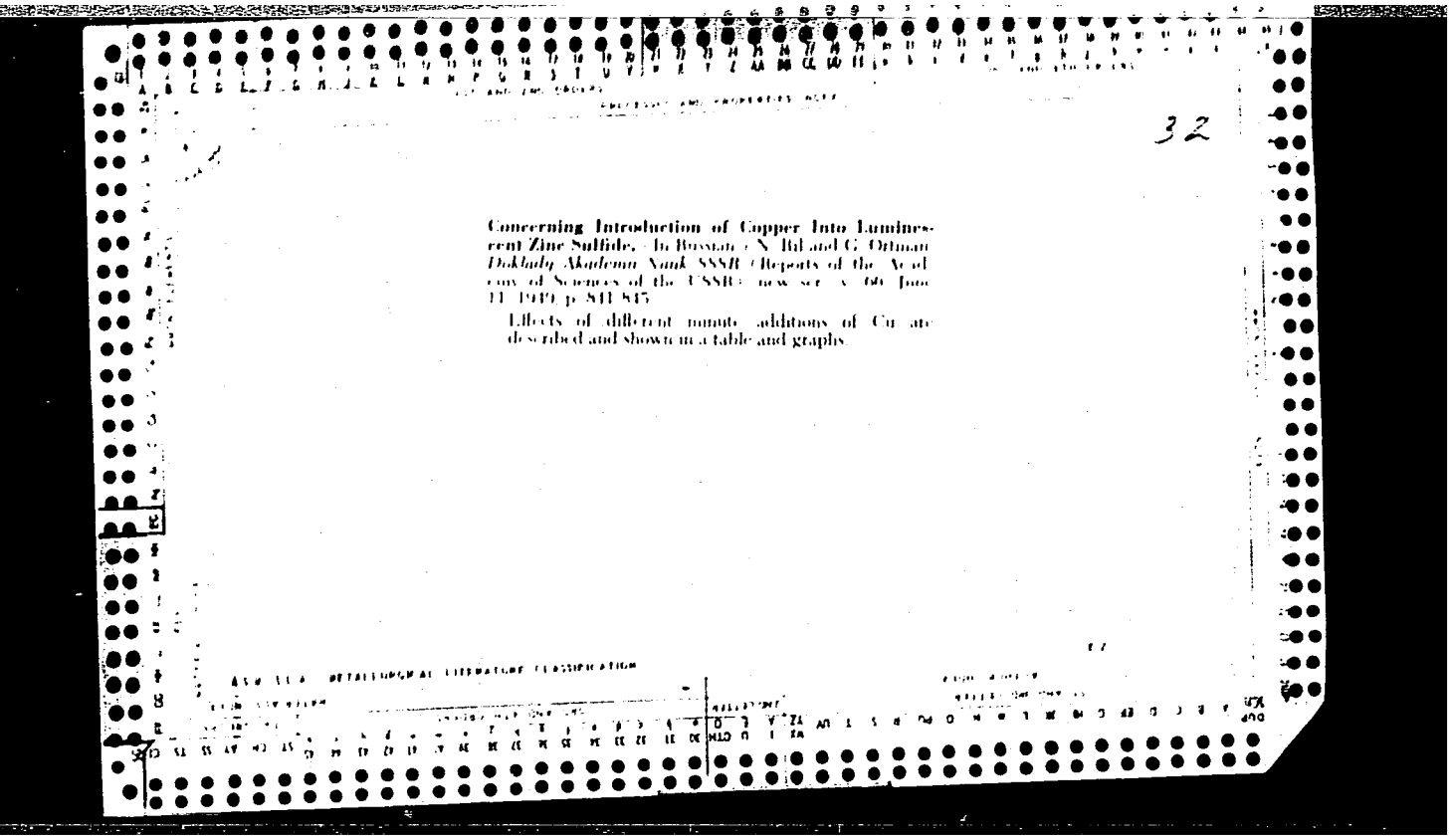
New observations on the luminescence of zinc sulfide

N. Riehl and G. Ottmann. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 613-16(1949). (in Russian). Nonactivated ZnS, practically nonluminescent if made by heating at 1250°, shows intense deep blue luminescence if it is activated by 10^{-4} g. Cu/g. ZnS by maintaining of the ready-made ignited nonluminescent prepn. with Cu and keeping 3 hrs. at 450°. In this process, the activator is incorporated by solid-state diffusion into the ready-made crystals of the host substance. The product luminesces with a color different both from the sky blue of nonactivated ZnS and from the green of the ordinary ZnS:Cu; it shows no phosphorescence. With only 10^{-5} g. Cu instead of 10^{-4}, the product emits green light and shows phosphorescence. The pure blue emission of the ZnS Cu 10^{-4} luminophor is observed only at room temp.; at 200°, the green emission reappears. Thus, depending on the amt. of the Cu, activation of ZnS with Cu may give rise to 2 states, one detg. blue emission, the other a green one; the predominance of either state depends also on the temp. (2) Of the 2 theories commonly advanced to account for the luminescence of nonactivated ZnS, one of which attributes it to excess Zn, the other to simultaneous presence of blende- and wurtzite lattice structure, the former is refuted and the latter corroborated by the following expts. The nonluminescent 1250° ZnS (prepd. under a flux without $ZnCl_2$) could not be activated by diffusive incorporation of 10^{-4} g. Zn on 3 hrs. heating at 350, 470, or 800°. If the inactivation of ZnS by heating to 1250° were due to volatilization of the excess Zn, subsequent keeping at 800-900° should not restore the luminescence. Actually, the sky blue emission was fully restored on 7-hrs.' heating at 800°. In other words, luminescence of nonactivated ZnS is entirely detd. by the final temp. of ignition, not by its previous history. A sky-blue luminophor was also obtained with a flux contg. S which certainly prevented any excess of Zn. N. Thon



Temperature Dependence of Luminescent Emission and Its Relationship to Other Properties of Zinc Sulfide. (In Russian.) N. Riĭ. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) new ser., v. 67, July 11, 1949, p. 245-250

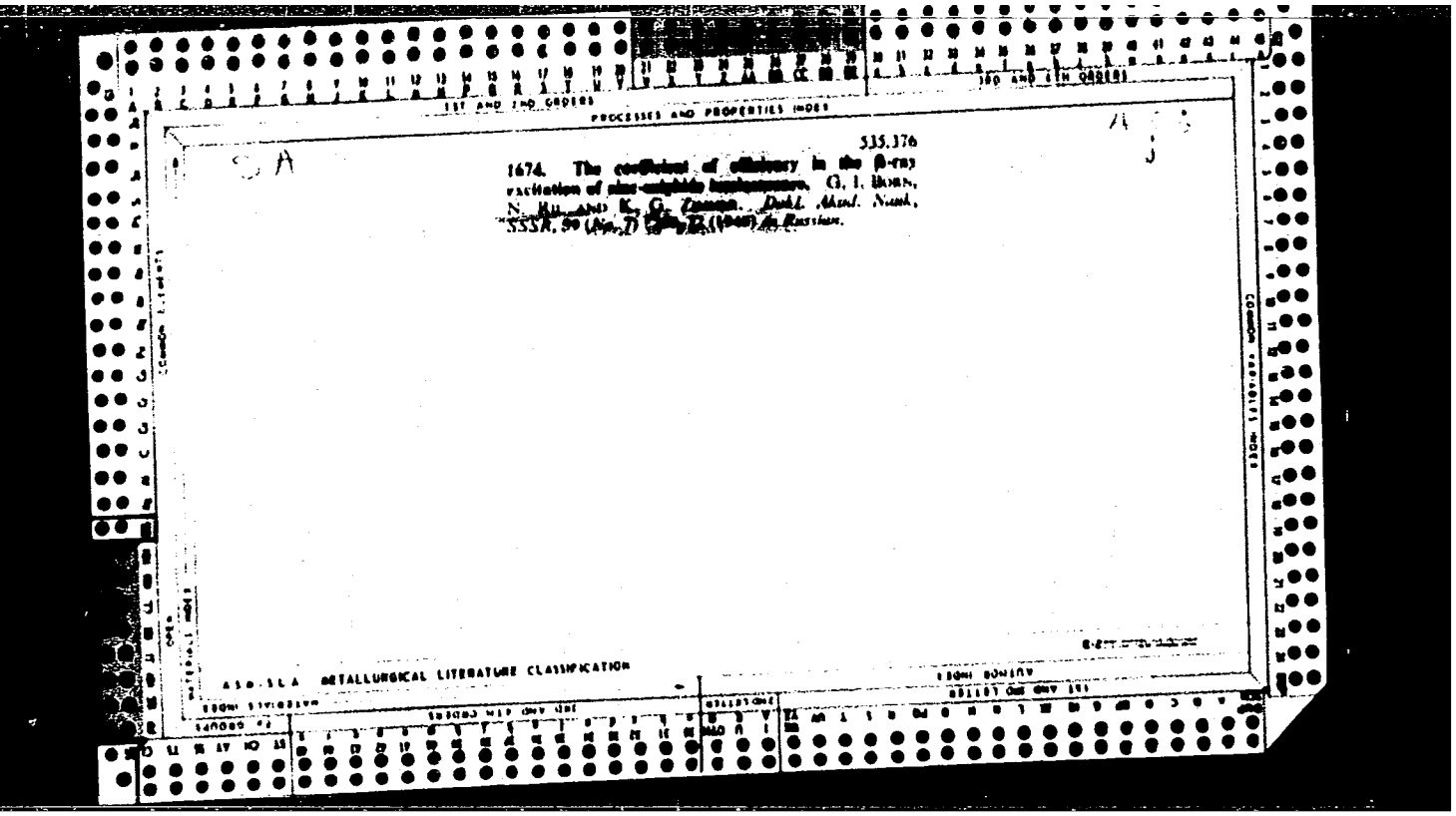
Presents theoretical analysis of the above 17 ref.

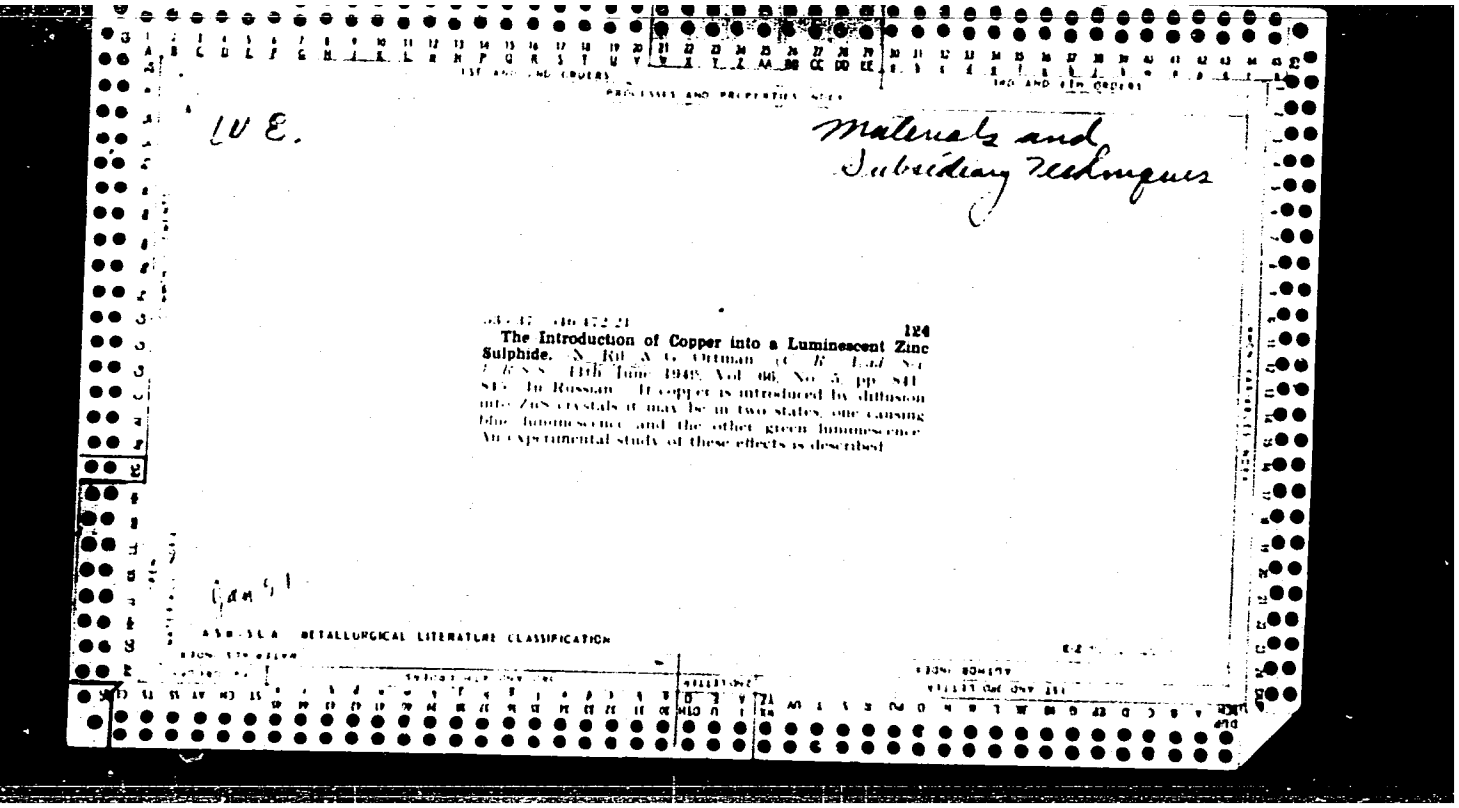


32

Concerning Introduction of Copper Into Luminescent Zinc Sulfide. — In Russian. N. Riabov and G. Ortman. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR): new ser., v. 66, June 11, 1949, p. 841-845.

Effects of different minute additions of Cu are described and shown in a table and graphs.





LV E.

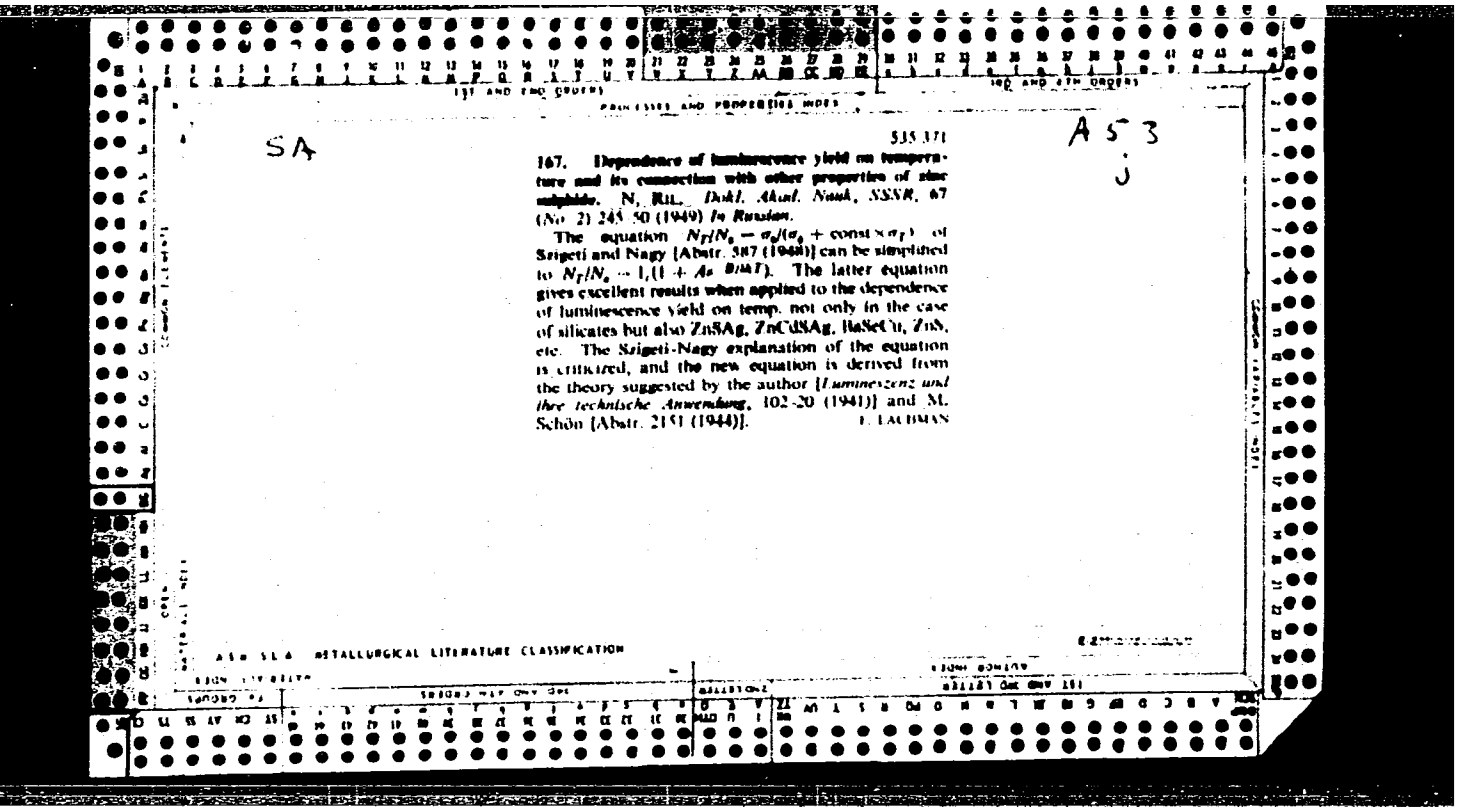
Materials and Subsidiary Techniques

124

The Introduction of Copper into a Luminescent Zinc Sulphide. S. Rid. A. G. Ottman. (C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 15th June 1948, Vol. 60, No. 5, pp. 841-844.) In Russian. If copper is introduced by diffusion into ZnS crystals it may be in two states, one causing blue luminescence and the other green luminescence. An experimental study of these effects is described.

Cam 5 1

A.S.L.I.B. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



535.371

167. **Dependence of luminescence yield on temperature and its connection with other properties of zinc sulphide.** N. Ril. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk, SSSR*, 67 (No. 2) 245–50 (1949) *In Russian.*

The equation $N_T/N_0 = \sigma_T/(\sigma_0 + \text{const} \times \sigma_T)$ of Szigeti and Nagy [Abstr. 387 (1948)] can be simplified to $N_T/N_0 = 1/(1 + Ae^{-B/kT})$. The latter equation gives excellent results when applied to the dependence of luminescence yield on temp. not only in the case of silicates but also ZnSAg, ZnCdSAg, BaSeCu, ZnS, etc. The Szigeti-Nagy explanation of the equation is criticized, and the new equation is derived from the theory suggested by the author [*Lumineszenz und ihre technische Anwendung*, 102–20 (1941)] and M. Schön [Abstr. 2151 (1944)]. I. LACHMAN

RIL', N.V.

Conductance of ice. Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.8:1372-1382 Ag '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

(Ice--Electric properties)

H-17

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58103

AUTHOR : Barkovic, D. and Rill-Cerkovaikov, M.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Investigation of the Colored Products of the Reaction of Organic Bases with Bromine. I. The Perbromides of Certain Derivatives of Quincline

ORIG. PUB. : Acta Pharmac Yugoslav, 3, No 2, 71-78 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors have prepared perbromides of a number of derivatives of quincline with the general formula organic base · HBr ·XBr (X = 1, 2, or 3[sic]) for the purpose of investigating the colored products of the reaction of organic bases, primarily of medicinal substances, with Br_2.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

277

RIL', N.V.

Electroconductivity of crystals of polycyclic compounds and other organic insulators. Zhur.fiz.khim.29 no.6:959-974 Je '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

(Carbon compounds--Electric properties) (Electric insulators and insulation)

RIL', N.V.

Conductance of crystals of polycyclic compounds and of other organic insulators. Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.7:1152-1161 Jl '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

RIL', N.V.

Relation of conductance to energy migration in proteins and other organic molecules. Zhur.fiz.khim.29 no.9:1537-1548 S '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Proteins--Electric properties) (Molecules)

RIL' , N. V.

Jun 48

USSR/Medicine - Enzymes
Medicine - Albumen

"Energy Migration and Its Role in Biological Processes," N. V. Ril', 26½ pp

"Uspekhi Fiz Nauk" Vol XXXV, No 2

Quotes examples of energy migration in lifeless matter. Discusses theory of mechanism of energy migration in luminescent crystals. Describes migration of energy in biological processes, in particular, in albumens and enzymes, and action of oxidizing and reducing enzymes and hydrolase, synthetic processes in the organism, and accumulation of CO_2 by plants.

11/49178

FDB

RIL', T.R.

Ornamental forms of some trees of the Central Urals.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada. no.58:46-50 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D.Pamfilova, g. Sverdlovsk.

DIMITRIU, O., ing.; PISLARASU, C., ing.-sef; RILA, C.; CAISAN, V., ing.

Appeal to the designing institutes. Constr Buc 16 no.741:2 21 Mr'64.

1. Institutul "Proiect-Bucuresti" (for Pislarasu).
2. Director, in Ministerul Economiei Forestiere (for Caisan).

RILA, Cornel

The 1963 experience will be enriched. Constr Buc 16 no.730:2 4 Ja'64.

1. Directorul Intreprinderii de prefabricate si agregate pentru constructii din Bucuresti.

[illegible], [illegible].

11403 [illegible], [illegible]. Temperaturnaya zavisimostb bykhoda lyuminestse-ntsii 1 yeye suyazb s drugimi suoystvami sernistogo tsinka. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, Novaya seriya, T. LXVII, No. 2, 1949, S. 245-50.-Bibliogr: S. 250.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

RILEEV; SHISHKIN; DMITRIEVICH.

"Perspectives in Developing Engine Traction. Tr. from the Russian." p. 422,
(KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1953, Budapest,Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

RILISHKIS, A.

"Powdery mildew of gooseberries" by M.I. Dement'eva. Reviewed by A. Rilishkis. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.1:55 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Gooseberries--Diseases and pests)
(Dement'eva, M.I.)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-II-1

Preparation of pyrocatechol from wood creosote by splitting of phenol ethers of creosote at atmospheric pressure. I. V. P. Samarokov, S. S. [illegible], and V. N. Bogojavlenskaja (*J. Appl. Chem. Russ.*, [illegible].—When 100 pts. of creosote are mixed with [illegible] pts. of NH_2Ph, saturated with HCl, and heated at 120—[illegible]° for [illegible]—10 hr., >[illegible]% of the OMe groups are converted into MeCl. The yield of the pyrocatechol (I) fraction is ~40%, and of pure (I) ~[illegible]%. (I) is isolated from the reaction product by distillation in a vac. after removal of NH_2Ph,HCl. In absence of NH_2Ph creosote is not demethylated by HCl. NH_2Ph can be recovered and used again.

J. J. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

βC

Preparation of pyrocatechol from wood creosote by splitting of phenol ethers of creosote at atmospheric pressure. II. V. P. Semerohov, [illegible] and E. K. Kurnaleva (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1944, 17, [illegible]; cf. B., 1944, II, 348).—Wood creosote is treated with $AlCl_3$ (1·36 mols. per mol. of MeO present in the creosote) in the cold, then heated to 100° (when MeCl is evolved), and after this heating is continued at 200—220° for 5—6 hr. The mass is treated with dil. HCl and the acid liquor extracted with Et_2O; this extract on evaporation affords pyrocatechol (30% yield, on wt. of creosote), m.p. [illegible]° after distillation. R. To.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TESKEREDZIC, Dzelaludin, dr.; RILL, Anton, dr.

Our experience in the treatment of congenital neck fistula.
Med. arh. 18 no.4:79-92 Ag-S '64

1. ORL odjeljenje i Kirursko odjeljenje, Vojne bolnice u Sarajevu.

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

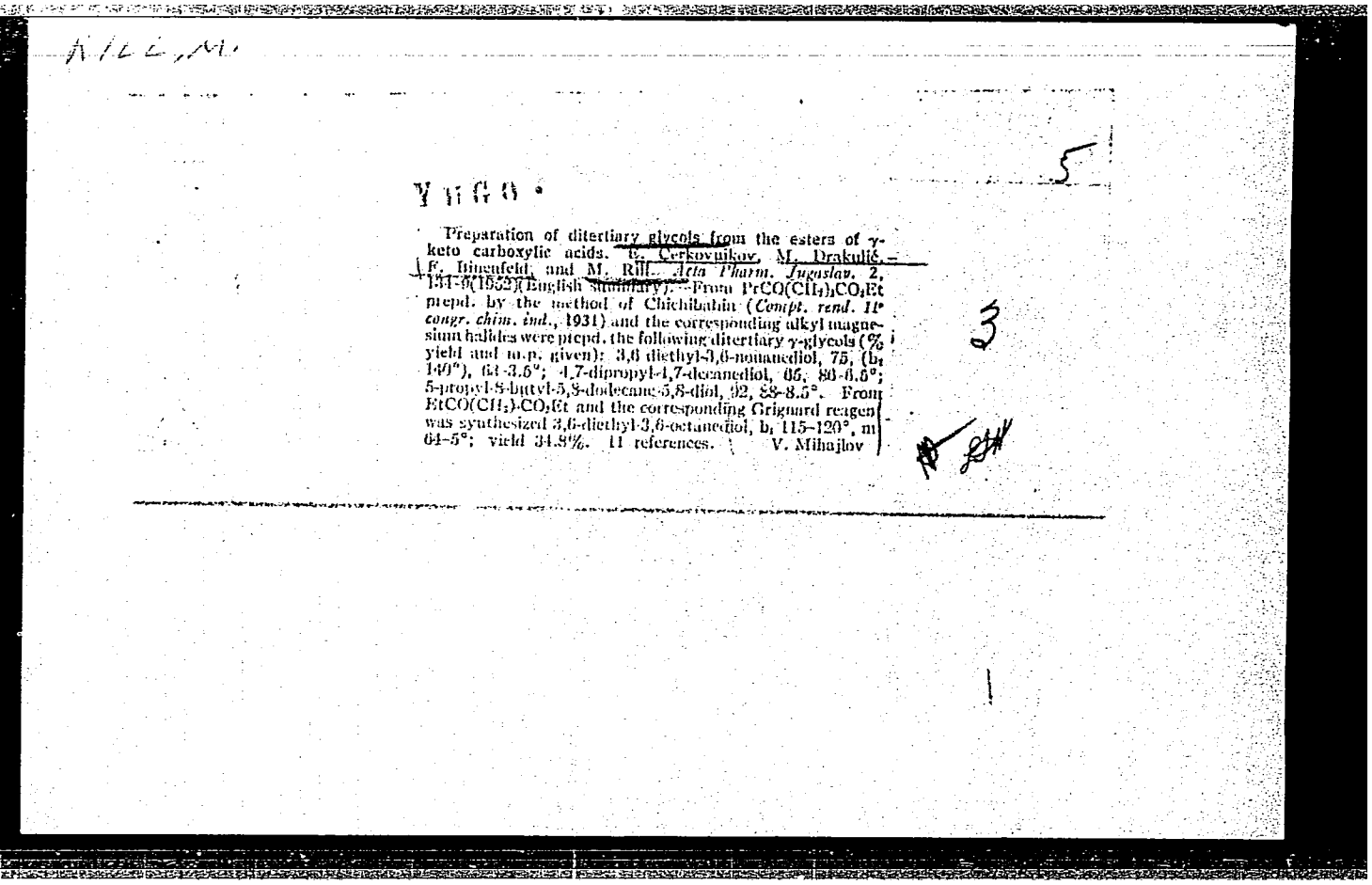
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim , No 13, 1958, 43348.

Author : Kolbah Dragutin, Rill Margita, Cerkovnikov Eugen.
Inst :
Title : 4-(Beta-Dimethylamino-Ethyl)-Tetrahydropyran.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1956, 6, No 2, 65-67.

Abstract: By the action of PBr_3 on 4-(beta-hydroxy-ethyl)-tetrahydropyran in the presence of C_5H_5N (48 hours, about 20°) was obtained 4-(beta-bromethyl)-tetrahydropyran, yield 77%, BP 102°/13 mm, by the heating of which (16 hours, 130°) with $NH(CH_3)_2$ in absolute alcohol was synthesized 4-(beta-dimethylamino-ethyl)-tetrahydropyran, yield 77%, BP 80-82°/12 mm, which on boiling with a

Card : 1/2



Preparation of ditertiary glycols from the esters of γ-keto carboxylic acids. B. Cerkovnikov, M. Drakulić, F. Binenfeld, and M. Rill. *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 2, 134-9(1952)(English summary).—From $PrCO(CH_2)_2CO_2Et$ prepd. by the method of Chichibabin (*Compt. rend. 11e congr. chim. ind.*, 1931) and the corresponding alkyl magnesium halides were prepd. the following ditertiary γ-glycols (% yield and m.p. given): 3,6 diethyl-3,6-nonanediol, 75, (b_1 140°), 63-3.5°; 4,7-dipropyl-4,7-decanediol, 65, 80-6.5°; 5-propyl-5-buttyl-5,8-dodecane-5,8-diol, 92, 88-8.5°. From $EtCO(CH_2)_2CO_2Et$ and the corresponding Grignard reagent was synthesized 3,6-diethyl-3,6-octanediol, b_1 115-120°, m 64-5°; yield 34.8%. 11 references. V. Mihajlov

Rill-Cerkovnikov M.

Investigations of the reaction products of colored reactions of organic bases by means of bromine. I. D. Barković and M. Rill-Cerkovnikov (Fac. Pharm., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 8, 71–7(1958).—By the action of Br on allyl 2-phenylcinchoninate in the presence of HBr, 2,3-bromopropyl 2-phenylcinchoninate-HBr triperbromide has been prepd., orange crystals, m. 103–4°, whereas from Me quininate the respective hydrobromide monoperbromide has been obtained, yellow crystals, m. 145°. Some other perbromides were prepd. by means of 48% HBr and 30% H_2O_2 soln. The following cryst. perbromides were prepd.: Et quininate-HBr diperbromide, yellow needles, m. 92–3°; 8-hydroxyquinoline-HBr monoperbromide, orange-yellow crystals, m. 179–80°; 2-methylquinoline-HBr monoperbromide, orange crystals, m. 138–9°; 5-nitroquinoline-HBr monoperbromide, yellow-orange crystals, m. 184°. Amorphous unstable perbromides prepd. were: 2,3-dibromopropyl 2-phenylcinchoninate-HBr monoperbromide, m. 112–14°; x-bromo-2-hydroxy-4-methylquinoline-HBr monoperbromide, orange, m. 100–3°; 6-ethoxycinchoninic acid-HBr monoperbromide, red, m. 184–90°. T. Bićan-Fišter

3
2-May

PERLAC, Julius, inz.; RIM, Ondrej, inz.

Some problems of the long-term development of the woodworking industry in Czechoslovakia. Drevo 17 no.8:235-241 Ag '62.

1. Statny drevarsky vyskumny ustav, Bratislava.

RIMAC, J.

Kinds of field aqueducts and methods of constructing them. p. 426
VOJNO-TEHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd. Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

RIMACHEWSKAJA, J. A.

"Sur les ethers oxyethyliques de la cellulose. Communication II". Choriquine, P. P. et Rimachewskaja, J. A. (p. 1632)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Vol. 6, No. 11

FIEDLER, Jilji, inz., ScC.; RIMAL, Vladimir, promovany ekonom

Effect of the change in sugar beet sowing and thinning techniques on the required labor and total costs. Zemedel tech 9 no.2: 93-106 Ap '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav reparsky, Semcice.

RIMALOVSKI; IVANOV, N.; PROTOKHRISTEV, P.

Case of mesenterium ileocolicum communae. Khirurgiia, Sofia 9 no.10:937-939 1956.

1. Iz I poliklinika, Plovdiv.
(MESENTERIES, abnorm.
common ileocolic mesentery (Bul))

MARKOVSKI, L. E., RIMALOVSKI, F. R., PASHEV, I. P.

Onychomycosis penicillica in a woman. Izv. mikrob. Inst., Sofia., Vol. 1, 1950. p. 193-8

1. (Dr. Il. P. Pashev--Director of the Veterinary Bacteriological Institute, Plovdiv; Dr. Lyub. Ye. Markovski--Head of the Skin-Venereological Division at the Workers' Hospital, Plovdiv; Dr. F. R. Rimalovski, Head of the Roentgenological Division of the Workers' Hospital, Plovdiv).

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

[redacted], A.

"Limits of precision of friction coefficients in mining."
Uhli, Praha, Vol 4, No 2, Feb. 1954, p. 53

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KRIMM, J.

"Mine Ventilation and the steering of coal."
Uhli, Praha, Vol 3, No 9, Sept. 1953, p. 259

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KRYAN, L.

"Analysis of factors influencing high-speed mining methods."
Uhli, Praha, Vol 4, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. 13

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

RZHIMAN, A., doktor, inzh. [ŘÍMAN, Alois], GRACHEV, V.A., inzh. [translator], PODOLYAKO, L.G., inzh. [translator], BOBYLEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv. red.; DMITRIYEVA, L.N., red.izd-va., ALADOVA, Ye.I. tekhn.red.

[Principles of the planning of coal mines. Abridged translation from the Czech] Osnovy proektirovaniia kamennougol'nykh shakht. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 177 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Coal mines and mining)

RIMAN, Alois, prof, inz., dr.; VAVRO, Martin, doc., inz.

"Fighting methane in coal mines" by G.D.Lidin, A.T.Ajruni, F.S.Klebanov and N.G.Matvijenko. Reviewed by Alois Riman and Martin Vavro. Uhli 4 no.8:287-288 Ag '62.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

RIMAN, A., prof., dr., inz.; VAVRO, M., doc., inz.

"Mining of coal deposits by short stopes" by A.P.Sudoplatov, V.F.Parusimov, L.N.Gapanovic [Gapanovich, L.N.], A.V.Starikov and A.P.Sachorov [Sakhorov, A.P.]. Reviewed by A.Riman and M. Vavro. Uhli 4 no.12:435 D '62.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

RIMAN, Alois, dr., inz.

Mining of barrier pillars. Sbornik skol ban 8 no.2:183-199 '62.

NESET, Karel, prof., inz., dr.; RIMAN, Alois, prof., inz., dr.

Vertical shaft and its construction with regard to the deformation.
Uhli 5 no.2:45-48 F '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

RIMAN, Alois, prof., dr., inz.

Record outputs and the application of the m^2/hectare daily output index in a mine field. Uhli 5 no.3:83-85 Mr '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

RIMAN, Alois, dr., inz., ScDr.; VAVRO, Martin, inz.

Investigation of gas eruptions in the Ostrava-Karvina coal field.
Uhli 5 no.6:202-204 Je '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

RIMAN, Alois, prof., dr. inz.

Third International Congress on Mining in Salzburg. Uhli 5 no.7:247 Jl '63.

KOVACS, Fr., inz.; RIMAN, A., prof., dr. inz.

"Protection against mine waters" by [dr. inz.] Zoltan Ajtay and others. Reviewed by Fr. Kovacs, A. Riman. Uhli 5 no.8: 295-296 Ag '63.

1. Dul president Gottwald, Sucha (for Kovacs).
2. Vysoka skola banska (for Riman).

RIMAN, Aloiš, prof., inž. dr.

Third International Congress on Mining to be held in Salzburg, September 15-21 on the theme: "Science and Technology in the Struggle for Industrial Safety in Mining," Rudy 11 no.7:237-238 Jl '63.

RIMAN, Alois, prof., inz. dr.

Third Mining Congress in Salzburg, September 15-21, 1963.
Rudy li no.11: 383-384 N'63.

RIMAN, A., prof. dr. inz. CSc.; STERBA, V., inz.

"Mining of Donbas flat seams by mining machines, parameters of the mining method" by V.M. Zykov, A.P.Sudoplatov. Reviewed by A. Riman, V.Sterba. Uhli 6 no.1:39 Ja'64.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

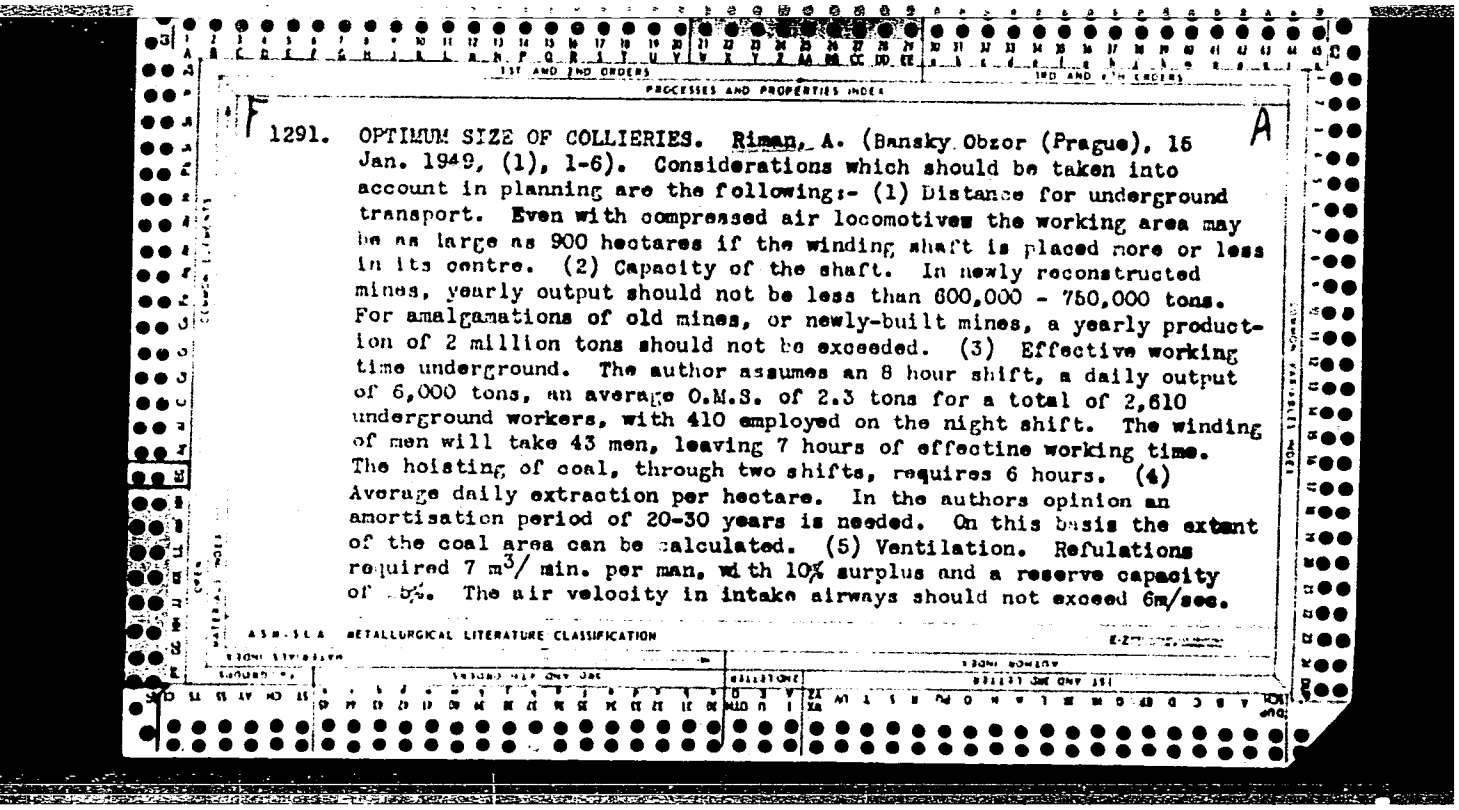
Received by I.P.K.

RIMAN, B.A.

Unusual case of total lymphangioma of the spleen. Trudy AMN SSSR 21 no.4:27-30 '52. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.Gertsena Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR 9dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Savitskiy, zav. khirurg. otd. dots. V.I.Yanishevskiy)

(SPLEEN, neoplasms,
lymphangioma, unusual case)
(LYMPHANGIOMA,
spleen, unusual case)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

F 1291. OPTIMUM SIZE OF COLLIERIES. Riman, A. (Bansky Obzor (Prague), 15 Jan. 1949, (1), 1-6). Considerations which should be taken into account in planning are the following:- (1) Distance for underground transport. Even with compressed air locomotives the working area may be as large as 900 hectares if the winding shaft is placed more or less in its centre. (2) Capacity of the shaft. In newly reconstructed mines, yearly output should not be less than 600,000 - 750,000 tons. For amalgamations of old mines, or newly-built mines, a yearly production of 2 million tons should not be exceeded. (3) Effective working time underground. The author assumes an 8 hour shift, a daily output of 6,000 tons, an average O.M.S. of 2.3 tons for a total of 2,610 underground workers, with 410 employed on the night shift. The winding of men will take 43 men, leaving 7 hours of effective working time. The hoisting of coal, through two shifts, requires 6 hours. (4) Average daily extraction per hectare. In the authors opinion an amortisation period of 20-30 years is needed. On this basis the extent of the coal area can be calculated. (5) Ventilation. Regulations required 7 m^3/ min. per man, with 10% surplus and a reserve capacity of 5%. The air velocity in intake airways should not exceed 6m/sec. A

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CSSR

RIMAN, F.

Dept. of Pharmaceutical operations, Pharmaceutical Faculty (Katedra lekarenskeho provozu Farmaceuticke fakulty), Bratislava

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, No 3, 1963, pp 116-120

"New Pharmacy in Modra"

(1)

LIKHACHEV, A.G., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., kand.med.nauk; RIMAN, I.B.

Anesthesia in operations on the stapes. Vest.otorin. no.3:43-50 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.G. Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(TYMPANAL ORGAN--SURGERY) (OTOSCLEROSIS)
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

RIMAN, I.B. (Moskva)

Otitis and its complications. Vest.otorin. 20 no.2:104-106 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)
(OTITIS, compl.
review (Rus))

RIMAN, I.B.; TSIRESHKIN, B.D.

"Speech audiometry; principles and instructions in speech audiometry in German-speaking areas" by K. Hahlbrock. Reviewed by I.B. Riman, B.D. TSireshkin. Vest. otorin. 21 no.2:109-112 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(HEARING) (HAHLBROCK, K.)

RIMAN, I.B.

"Binaural test for detecting cerebral hearing disorders" [in German] by J. Matzker. Reviewed by I.B. Riman. Vest. otorin. 21 no.2:108-109 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(HEARING) (MATZKER, J.)

RIMAN, I. B.

Use of local anesthesia in association with neuroplegia in some otolaryngological operations. Vest. otorin. no.4:21-27 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A. G. Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(OTOLARYNGOLOGY) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)
(ARTIFICIAL HIBERNATION)

RIVKIN, I. B.

"A Case of Prolonged Clinical Convalescence after Incomplete Removal of a Cancerous Tumor of the Nasopharynx with Subsequent Roentgenotherapy," Vest. Oto-rino-laringol., No. 3, 1949.

Mbr., Otorhinolaryngol Clinic, Sanitary-Hydienic Faculty, 1st. Moscow Order Lenin Med. Inst., at Clinical Hosp., -c 1949-.

RIMAN, I.S.

Changes of the velocity profile in channels with variable cross section by means of lattices. Prom.aerodin. no.20:216-238 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Fluid dynamics)

RIMAN, I.S.

Simple approximate calculation of the change of velocity profile in a fluid flow under resistance action. Prom.aerodin. no.24: 158-167 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Fluid dynamics)

S/632/61/000/020/008/008
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Riman, I. S.

TITLE: Change of velocities in channels of variable cross-section by profile gratings

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut. Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, no. 20, 1961. Osevyye dozvukovyye kompressory statsionarnogo tipa, 216-238

TEXT: The author gives a method of determining the resistance of a grating required in order to realize a given change of velocity profile of a liquid in a cylindrical or plane channel. The problem of profile change is solved by hydraulic methods. It is supposed that there are no tangential stresses between the liquid and the walls or between partial streams, and that head losses occur only on the grating. Three numerical examples are given and the results of one of them are compared with experimental data. There are 8 figures.

Card 1/1

VESELY, J.; RIMAN, J.; SEIFERT, J.

A quantitative and qualitative study of postirradiation myelogenic leukaemia in C57 black mice. Neoplasma, bratisl.7 no.2:172-186 '60.

1. Department of Biochemistry. Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, C.S.R.
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC exper)
(RADIATION EFFECTS exper)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/1 Cancer Jan 59

42. *Transmission of experimental leukaemia to C57 adult mice by isolated cell particles recovered from leukaemic C57 black mice* RIMAN J., VESELÝ J. and PEJMAN V. Dep' of Biochem., Chem. Inst., Czechoslovak Acad. of Scis, Prague *Neoplasma* 1958, 5 1 (3-12) Tables 2 Illus. 9

Several fractions were separated by gradient or fractional centrifugation from liver homogenates of leukaemic C57Bl mice. These were examined in stained preparations and by electron microscopy and were injected i.p. into adult mice of the same strain. All injected mice showed a reticulo-endothelial reaction accompanied by splenic and hepatic enlargement, but leukaemia (following a latent period of 20-42 days) was transferred only to mice receiving homogenate itself or a fraction containing refringent particles of 2-7 μ. diameter. The presence of intact cells in the active fractions could not be excluded. Hewitt - London

45. *Transmission by isolated cell particles of Crocker's sarcoma to C3H mice* RISMAN J., RYCHLÍKOVÁ M., VESELÝ J. and KRUML J. Dept. of Biochem., Chem. Inst., Czechoslovak. Acad. of Scis, Prague *Neoplasma* 1958, 5/1 (1); 19; Tables 6 Illus. 2

From homogenates of s.c. tumour, 4 fractions were prepared by differential centrifugation at 0–2° C.: G, containing nuclei and large chromatin granules; M, containing medium chromatin granules; Mi, consisting of microsomes; and supernatant (S). No intact cells were detected in smears or by tissue culture in any fraction. Aliquots of fractions were injected into suckling or adult C3H mice i.p. or s.c. About one half of the injected suckling mice developed multiple haemorrhagic skin lesions and about one third died. About 7% of mice injected with fractions G or M de-

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veloped tumours histologically similar to the Crocker tumour. Homogenates of normal mouse muscle were inert. It is concluded that the tumours may have been derived from occasional intact cells or from nuclear material. Hewitt – London

1071. **The problem of adaptation of mice leukaemia in rats** Otázka adaptace myší leukemie na krysu. RÍMAN J. and VESELÝ J. Chem. Ust. ČSAV, Biochem. Odd., Praha *Čsl. Biol.* 1958, 7 (4) 322–325) Tables 5 Illus. 2

If rats younger than 12 hr. are inoculated with cells from a leukaemic mouse, 50% of injected animals develop leukaemia from which they die during the first 12 days. From the 6th day after inoculation these animals exhibit enlarged livers and spleens and often haemorrhagic ascites; dystrophy, growth retardation, leucocytosis with normoblastaemia and hind-leg ecchondrosis are prominent. The remaining 50% of rats, which survive during the first 12 days, succumb after 2–4 months from generalized reticulosis. Chromosome studies in 8–10 days' old leukaemic rats reveal mitoses in the bone marrow in 50% and in the liver in 80–90%. In 3-week-old rats with reticulosis 25–40% of mouse cells are found in the bone marrow. During the course of back transplantations (mouse-rat-mouse) certain signs of stepwise adaptation were registered: (1) The number of rats which die from leukaemia gradually rises with the number of back transplantations. (2) The re-inoculation of young leukaemic rats with leukaemic cells isolated from 'back transplanted' mice is accompanied –

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compared with the control group re-inoculated with cells of the normal mouse leukaemia with striking growth retardation and prominent ecchondrosis. (3) Nuclear nucleoprotein isolated from the liver of a leukaemic mouse from the 3rd back transplantation caused ecchondrosis in all inoculated animals after inoculation in 4- to 5-hour-old rats, whereas in the control group inoculated with the same substance isolated from the normal mouse leukaemia only very few bone deformities were seen. The back transplantation from leukaemic rat to adult mouse is possible only when donors are younger than 14 days. Later no leukaemia appears in the recipient although mouse cells are present in 20-day-old rats. The dissociation between the leukaemia process and the mouse cell, which is probably due to mechanisms of regulation in maturing rats, is suggested.

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1413. THE PROBLEM OF ADAPTATION OF MOUSE LEUKAEMIA IN RATS - Otázka adaptace myší leukemie na krysu - Římán J. and Veselý J. Chem. Ust. ČSAV Biochem. Oddel., Praha - ČSL. BIOL., 1958, 7/4 (322-325) Tables 5 Illus. 2

If rats younger than 12 hr. are inoculated with cells from a leukaemic mouse, 50% of injected animals develop leukaemia from which they die during the first 12 days. From the 6th day after inoculation these animals exhibit enlarged livers and spleens and often haemorrhagic ascites; dystrophy, growth retardation, leucocytosis with normoblastaemia and hind-leg ecchondrosis are prominent. The remaining 50% of rats, which survive during the first 12 days, succumb after 2-4 months from generalized reticulosis. Chromosome studies in 8- to 10-day-old leukaemic rats reveal mitoses in the bone marrow in 50%, and in the liver in 80-90%. In 3-week-old rats with reticulosis 25-40% of mouse cells are found in the bone marrow. During the course of back transplantations (mouse-rat-mouse) certain signs of stepwise adaptation were registered: (1) The number of rats which die from leukaemia gradually rises with the number of back transplantations. (2) The reinoculation of young leukaemic rats with leukaemic cells isolated from 'back-transplanted' mice is accompanied - compared with the control group reinoculated with cells of the normal mouse leukaemia - with striking growth retardation and prominent ecchondrosis. (3) Nuclear nucleoprotein isolated from the liver of a leukaemic mouse from the 3rd back transplantation caused ecchondrosis in all inoculated animals after inoculation in 4- to 5-hour-old rats, whereas in the control group inoculated with the same substance isolated from the normal mouse leukaemia only very few bone deformities were seen. The back transplantation from leukaemic rat to adult mouse is possible only when donors are younger than 14 days. Later no leukaemia appears in the recipient although mouse cells are present in 20-day-old rats. The dissociation between the leukaemia process and the mouse cell which is probably due to mechanisms of regulation in maturing rats, is suggested. (V, 16)

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